

ITALY SUBMITS TO AUSTRIA HER FINAL DEMANDS

Minimum Terms Sent
Virtually as Ultimatum,
Petrograd Says.

ROME GOVERNMENT TAKES OVER LINERS

Transatlantic Service with United
States Stopped, as Nation
Needs All Ships.

Rome (via Paris), April 22.—A report reached Rome from Petrograd to-day to the effect that Italy had sent a note to Austria, which virtually amounted to an ultimatum. The note is said to embody the minimum terms upon which Italy will consent to conclude an agreement with Austria. It is impossible to confirm this report here.

General opinion in Rome is that an agreement may still be reached. Nevertheless, military preparations are being continued with the greatest energy along the frontier, where Austria is concentrating troops.

Word has been received from Ancona that an Austrian aeroplane was seen last night scouting the Italian coast, along the Adriatic Sea. The aeroplane was equipped with strong searchlights. The authorities are attempting to identify the aeroplane.

Bulgaria To Be Ignored.

In connection with the approaching departure from Petrograd of Michel de Giers, the newly appointed Russian Ambassador to Italy, newspapers of Rome comment to-day upon the fact that M. de Giers will make visits at Bucharest, Rumania and Nish, Serbia, on his way to this city, but will pass through Sofia, Bulgaria, without stopping. This is interpreted as a possible indication of a lack of good feeling between Russia and Bulgaria.

Petrograd advises indicate that M. de Giers is most cautious in his statements, virtually limiting them to formal expressions of Russia's friendliness for Italy. He pointed out that close relations between these countries would be mutually advantageous, not only in the field of politics, but also commercially, since Italy would find in Russia a new and immense market.

Much discussion has been aroused by the interview with Senator Riccardo Carateo, published in the "Messaggero," regarding his conversation with Premier Salandra concerning the war situation, and the subsequent official statement denying that the Premier made "any concrete statement of any kind," when informed by the Senator that Prince von Bulow, the German Ambassador, was pessimistic over the success of negotiations between Italy and Austria. The Premier was quoted as having said: "Impelled by the paramount interests of our country, we will proceed with our duty against all our antagonisms."

Inquiry regarding the incident discloses that Senator Carateo talked with Prince von Bulow on April 15, when negotiations between Italy and Austria were about to be broken off owing to the difficulty experienced in reaching a compromise.

The Senator gave publicity to his interview with the Premier just as the negotiations with Austria had been resumed.

Italy Requisitions Transatlantic Liners

Genoa, April 22.—All German and Austrian subjects in Switzerland, even those who never did military service, were recalled yesterday by their respective governments.

News reached Lugano this morning that the Italian government had stopped the transatlantic service with the United States. Passengers who had purchased tickets had had their money returned to them. The Italian government, the report says, requires all the steamships.

ALLIES PLAN NEW DARDANELLES RAID

British and French Navy Heads
in Conference in North-
ern France.

Paris, April 22.—The best means for hastening the passage of the Dardanelles by the Allies' warships was one of the principal subjects of a conference to-day between the British and French naval and military leaders. The First Lord of the British Admiralty, the conference was held in the north of France.

On his return to Paris M. Augagneur, the French Minister, took a representative of the Havas Agency that the public would be wrong in thinking that the operations in the Dardanelles had been suspended.

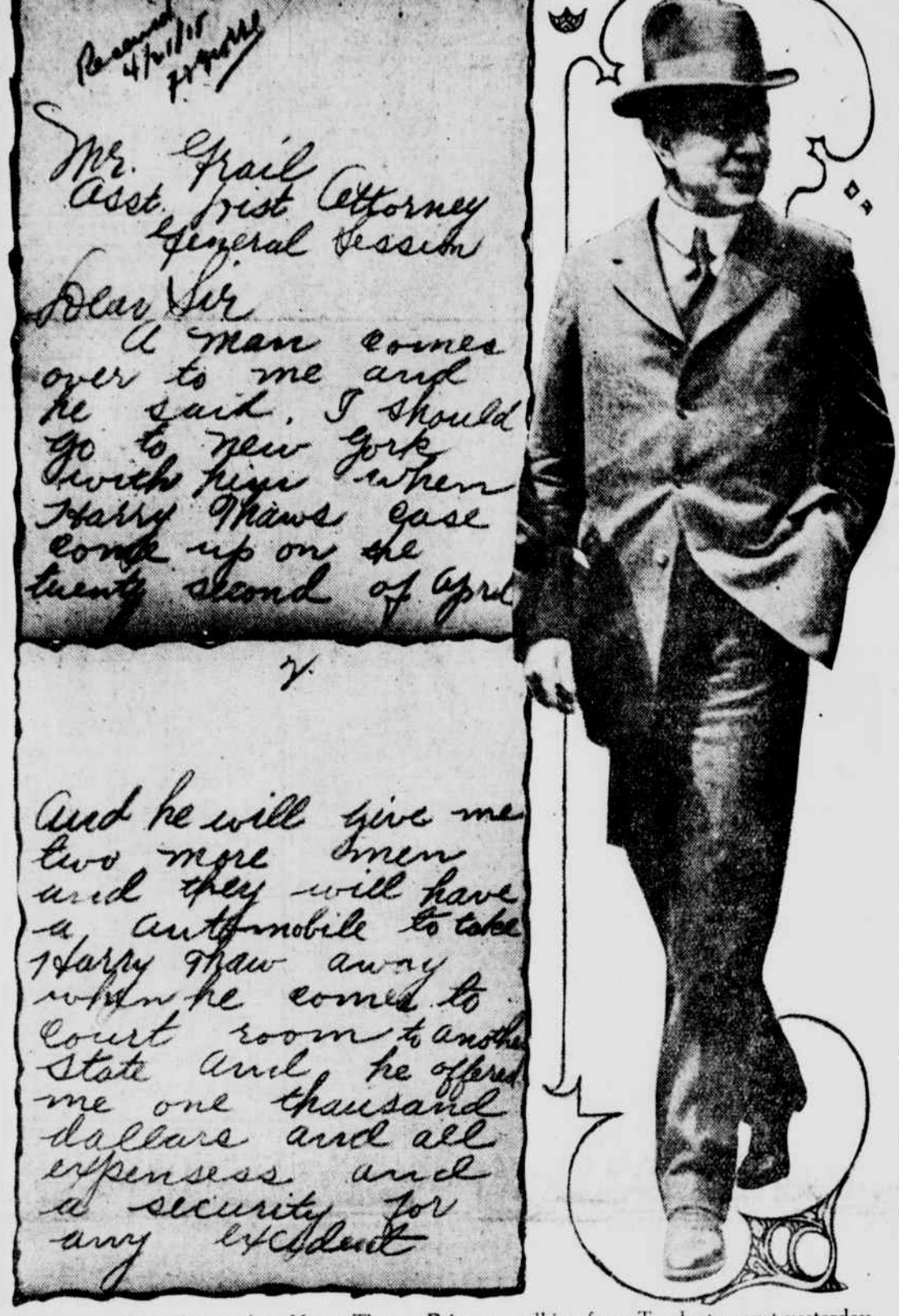
"The French navy," M. Augagneur added, "never has thought that the state could be forced without long preparation, but it has always believed, and is more than ever convinced, that the undertaking is perfectly feasible, and before long the object so ardently desired will be attained."

FLIES U. S. FLAG TO AVOID PURSUER

Newport News, Va., April 22.—Thomas Hume, of the crew of the British steamer Dunedin, which arrived here to-day for horses, declared the ship had raised the American flag and steered a zigzag course to escape a German submarine while the British liner Falaba was sinking, after having been torpedoed. Captain Case refused to confirm or deny Hume's story.

Hume said Captain Case was obliged to leave the sinking Falaba behind, but sent a wireless saying "God save your souls; I cannot help you."

Plot to Steal Thaw from Sheriff And Rush Him to Virginia Balked



Letter revealing plan to free Harry Thaw—Prisoner walking from Tombs to court yesterday.

CLOSED PORTS POINT TO BIG SEA BATTLE

Britain Stops All Shipping
Between United King-
dom and Holland.

London, April 22.—Impending operations in the North Sea are thought to be foreshadowed by the incursion of British submarines into Heligoland Bay and an embargo on all shipping between England and Holland, which was declared by the British government to-day.

During the last week the activity of the German submarines has decreased to a marked degree, and, coincidentally, British submarines, of which nothing had been heard for months, have put in an appearance, and are apparently operating along the German coast and around Heligoland. The German Admiralty's report, announcing that whatever the intention of the British underwater craft was sunk on April 17.

The fact that Great Britain has already sent more than 150,000 men across the Channel to France, as announced yesterday, may indicate a temporary cessation of the transport of troops to the Continent, with a consequent release of some of the warships that have been guarding the line. Whatever the intention of the government, the British people are convinced that important naval events are likely to occur within a comparatively brief period.

The official statement of the British government, made public first in Amsterdam to-day, says:

"All shipping between Holland and the United Kingdom is stopped for the time being. No ships will leave the United Kingdom for Holland after to-day. Ships from Holland will not be admitted to the United Kingdom after to-day."

"It is hoped shortly to resume limited cargo and passenger traffic. Special arrangements have been made for the transfer of mails."

Washington, April 22.—Consul General Skilling at London cabled to-day that the British Admiralty had given notice that certain ports of Great Britain may be closed to shipping without notice. "Closing will be indicated," the message said, "by three vertical red lights at night and three red balls by day. When these signals are displayed vessels must proceed to examination anchorage or keep to sea."

Berlin, April 22.—The German Admiralty to-day announced that in Heligoland Bay on the North Sea, between the island of Heligoland and the mainland, one of the most important German naval stations, British submarines have been repeatedly observed recently, and attacked by German forces. One hostile submarine was sent to the bottom April 17, and the destruction of other such vessels is considered probable, the communication asserted.

Even Money Peace This Year.

Broad Street curb brokers yesterday were reporting betting even money that the war in Europe would end by December 1 and offering similar terms against peace by August 1.

Man in Scheme, Angered by Refusal of \$50 Ad- vance, Reveals Plan to Assistant District At- torney—Private Sleuth Engineered Move to Seize Prisoner and Make Auto Dash to Norfolk.

By CHARLES S. SALOMON.
Norfolk, Va., April 22.—Investigation in Norfolk by an agent of Sheriff Griffith of New York, aided by the local police, has revealed a second attempt to take Harry K. Thaw from the authorities and send him out of New York State. The plot became known through a letter written to Frederick J. Groehl, deputy assistant district attorney of New York County, by Louis Weinrop, formerly of 177 Ludlow Street, New York, who was approached with an offer of \$1,000 to aid the plan. He refused to take part unless he saw real money, and not receiving it he notified Groehl of what he had learned.

With the possibility that Thaw will be sent back to Matteawan, a last desperate attempt was to be made to prevent his return. With the precautions taken in connection with his present confinement in New York, no such easy plan as executed on the occasion of his escape from Matteawan could be successful, and a more elaborate and more desperate plan was mapped out.

Having already been acquitted of the charge of conspiracy for escaping, Thaw, who recently said, "I would rather be dead than go back there," had little to lose. He was to be literally taken by force from the men who had him in charge, and the frustrated plan was to be executed to-day. Four plots were to be attempted to by the man who was referred to by Weinrop as Frank Smith, a New York private detective who said he was connected with a large detective agency of that city, whose address he gave to Weinrop.

Smith, according to Weinrop, had recently spent much time on and off in Virginia. His seeking of the services of Weinrop was only incidental to his real mission in these parts. Those in charge of the plan announced they wanted to take Thaw back to New Hampshire, but as a matter of fact that was not their purpose at all.

They wanted to bring him to Virginia, where they hoped he would profit by the experience of John Armstrong Chanler, now known as Chaloner, who escaped from Bloomingdale asylum and then came to this state, where he was molested and free from further molestation.

Smith made inquiries as to the laws of Virginia and asked Weinrop as to

85 DAYS TO CROSS OCEAN

Square Rigger Has Blustery
Trip from River Shannon.

Eighty-five days ago the British square rigger Belford left the River Shannon for this port. She got in yesterday.

On the Kaiser's birthday—January 27—Captain Davies and crew of twenty-five sailed. The Belford, in ballast, made good time until she encountered terrific westerly gales, which held her at their mercy for fifteen days. At the end of the foot of the vessel was 400 miles further away from New York. On April 11 the ship was abeam Cape Hatteras, and Captain Davies fancied he could come up the coast at least in five days. Again he was blown to sea. He all but made it on Monday, coming within two miles of the Ambrose Channel lightship at 10:30 o'clock p. m., but had to put about and try it again, getting up to the light vessel at 7:30 p. m. on Tuesday. This time he managed to anchor, and came into port yesterday in tow of the tug Peerless.

FINDS PREHISTORIC RELICS NEAR AUBURN

Auburn, N. Y., April 22.—Discoveries of prehistoric relics said to antedate the Iroquois Indians have been made at the foot of Onondago Lake, near Auburn. An adopted member of the Onondago tribe of Indians found recently, it was learned to-day, pieces of pottery, bone instruments, a turtle stone totem and other relics.

The property on which the relics were found belongs to the Auburn & Syracuse Railroad Company. A local chapter of Daughters of the Revolution has joined with the railway company in making a scientific survey of the entire field.

THREE "TWILIGHT" BABIES

Constitutional Convention in Session
Another Page of Stage Favorites
Francis Oumet in Action
Thrilling War Pictures
Steps in Candy Making

Six reasons—from a great number—why you should see that THE GRAPHIC SECTION of The Sunday Tribune should be delivered to your home next Sunday.

Place Your Order with Your Newsdealer To-day

EARLE AND GIRL, FEARING MANN ACT, MOVE ON

Irate Allenhurst Rules That
Affinity Home May
Hurt Real Estate.

SOON TO WED LATEST LOVE, ARTIST SAYS

"My Serious Work is Ignored,"
He Complains, While Hur-
riedly Packing Chateaux.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]
Albany, N. Y., April 22.—To head off prosecution under the Mann white slave act, which his neighbors here were arranging to invoke against him and his most recent soul mate, Ferdinand Pinney Earle, the artist, who put a new meaning into the word affinity, is preparing to shake the dust of this town from his feet.

As soon as the packing which engaged his attention to-day is finished he will move his goods and those of the latest soul mate, Miss Charlotte Herman, from the Ocean Avenue estate of his brother, Victor M. Earle, to a cottage at Seabright, the property of his mother, Mrs. Lily J. Earle. There, as soon as the divorce granted wife No. 3 in Nyack last winter is made permanent, he hopes to wed Miss Herman in time to have their second child born in wedlock.

Earle has no idea when the wedding can take place, because his English wife, the latest to divorce him, has given no indication of intention to move that the interlocutory decree be made absolute. "Until that is done Earle, to use his own words, will 'remain like Mahomet's coffin, suspended betwixt earth and heaven.'"

The decision of Earle to move followed a notice to him that the powers that be in this summer town were considering ways and means of forcing him to depart. They wished to do it quietly, if possible, but were prepared to go to extremes if necessary. When the artist showed no inclination to accept the hints bestowed upon him, the townsfolk began the collection of evidence. This work was suddenly stopped when a local real estate agent was notified by Victor Earle to find a tenant for the Ocean Avenue place. This was taken to mean that Allenhurst would escape the scandal and notoriety the real estate interests feared would injure the place through Ferdinand's continued residence here.

To Wed Soon, Says Earle.

Earle was packing when a reporter called at the house this noon, and was a very different Earle from the one who emerged into the limelight in 1907, when he sent his first wife, Mrs. Fishbacher-Earle, back to her parents in Paris and announced that he had found in Miss Julia Kuttner his real affinity. The George Bernard Shaw whiskers were gone and he was many pounds heavier and more youthful looking. Earle is now almost forty, but, though he apologized for being unshaven, he looked neither thirty.

"Yes," he said, "we are going away. We are going to Seabright."

Earle would not discuss his relations with his neighbors or the town generally, but he was positive in declaring his intention of marrying Miss Herman.

"When?" was asked.

"I wish I knew," he replied. "Just as soon as that decree is made absolute and I can marry without committing bigamy. It won't make any difference to us personally, but I suppose it is a concession we must make to let us alone and in time be willing to forget me as the affinity man and take me for whatever value I have as an artist."

"My serious work is ignored; only the frivolous things, the unpleasant things, are noticed. Some day I hope that will change."

Earle and Miss Herman have been ignored socially since they came here with their baby early in the year. At first they were known as Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, and posed as German refugees. When their identity became known the local residents decided to allow them to not to the light, and the artist and his wife were forced to their attention nor hospitality upon anybody.

Earle, mounted on a peculiar type of bicycle, was a prominent figure in the streets, and made friends with many of the men, but Miss Herman was left severely alone by everybody.

When the novelty of Earle's presence wore off, the question of his effect upon rental values was taken up by some of the property owners. Chief of Police E. H. Havens said to-day that the matter was never brought to his attention officially. Unofficially he said he knew that it had been under discussion and the question of instituting proceedings discussed.

"Of course if the case had been brought to my attention officially," he said, "and the evidence was in sight we would have taken action. But it was not. You know how it is. In a place like this folks don't want to do anything to hurt the town and get it notorious. The law here, of course, is different on these things than it is in New York."

Continued on page 5, column 3

Quigg Letters Produced To Show That Roosevelt Juggled with Bosses

JURORS IN THE BARNES LIBEL CASE
LEARN FROM THEODORE ROOSEVELT

That he attacked iniquity and wrongdoing, but tried to choose a time when he could get the bulk of the people to support him.

That he stood for righteousness, but believed one must have due regard for opportunities as to time and method of attacking iniquity.

That his memory was fallible.

That when he did a thing he knew that substantial justice was done.

That Lemuel E. Quigg was the first politician to speak to him of the nomination for Governor.

That he meant to run for Governor of New York regardless of who were his associates on the ticket.

That he meant to stand by Platt and Odell "as long as they remained straight."

That he did not break with Platt and Barnes until he had to to retain his self-respect.

Warned to Beware "Poisonous Mugwumps"

Roosevelt Told by Quigg They Would Involve Him
in "Good Government" Entanglements, to the
Prejudice of "Decent Republicans."

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]
Syracuse, N. Y., April 22.—What was considered, by those who heard it, one of the most remarkable documents in the political history of the state, was read to the court here to-day by William M. Ivins, counsel for William Barnes in his suit against Colonel Roosevelt. This letter, which was from Lemuel Ely Quigg in September, 1898, then chairman of the New York County Republican Committee, and one of Senator Platt's first lieutenants, followed a report Quigg had made to Senator Platt after a visit to Colonel Roosevelt, then at Camp Wyckoff, Long Island.

Quigg had suggested to the Colonel that he be a candidate for Governor. In his letter Mr. Quigg gives the ideas of Senator Platt as well as his own as to the loyalty a Governor should show to his party organization.

Quigg Posts Roosevelt

Quigg's letter to Roosevelt was dated September 10, 1898, and read:

"The Senator thinks that you should come for this year on Wednesday or Thursday of next week. That would be on Sept. 14 or 15. In acknowledging the receipt of this letter will you please state whether you can come on the receipt of a telegram from me? That is to say, it being assured that you can come on one of the other of these days, I will telegraph you, fixing the precise day."

"The Senator says that it is going to make one more effort to induce Governor Black to withdraw. He does not mean that; he will offer him any terms, but simply that he will try to convince him that in justice to himself, not less than the Republican party, he should get out of the way. All these stories that you may have read about attempted dickerings with Black by which the Senator has withdrawn he is to be sent to the Senate are falsehoods. No other consideration has been at any time suggested to him than that he not the man for this particular occasion."

"I have no faith in the Senator's further appeals. Indeed, I think that he humiliates himself by any other course than taking Black at his word and calling the roll of the convention. He says that it is only just to the party interest and to you as the candidate to make a final effort to get a harmonious and united nomination."

"He thinks it will make no difference in the vote. I don't, but he is more experienced than I. The truth is that everything has already been done that human ingenuity can suggest to the Governor. Black of the folly of his insisting upon remaining a candidate, but he will not listen to anybody. Half the chairman of the county organizations throughout the state have been sent him, to tell him that his delegations are not for him, that his election is impossible and all that, and have come away without being permitted to say anything that they had intended."

"Since the Senator's personal talk with Black in Washington he has had frank conversations with one after another of Black's friends. He has told them that, in his judgment, the Governor should be nominated only as the result of great machine exertion; that the sentiment in your favor throughout the state is genuine and universal and that for him (Platt) to disregard the expressions of public feeling that have come spontaneously from every county, is unduly dangerous."

Continued on page 3, column 5

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NOTES ON TOWELS

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, April 22.—A group of Secret Service men in the Treasury Department this afternoon clustered around two of the biggest specimens of counterfeit money ever brought to the attention of the service. The counterfeits were Turkish towels, four feet long by two feet wide, and were remarkably accurate copies of five-dollar silver certificates, with the Indian head, and the ten-dollar gold certificate.

The weaving reproduced every detail of the genuine notes. Only one small omission was detected by Assistant Chief W. F. Moran of the Secret Service, to whom the notes were sent by Director Joseph E. Ralph of the Bureau of Engraving.

The towels were given to an employee of the bureau, and the Secret Service men to-day began a search for the manufacturer, to stop the weaving of more towels.

Under the law, we do not have to show that the making of a facsimile of coins or notes would be harmful," explained Chief Moran. "Our law merely provides that such imitations must not be made. I think these towels were woven abroad."

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"These views have been faithfully reported to the Governor, but his inviolable answer is that he will remain a candidate to the end; that he is entitled to the nomination; that he has earned it by good administration; that Platt is prejudiced against it; that there is no real public sentiment in your favor and that all this hullabaloo has been raised by Odell and me; that we are his personal enemies and are acting from interested motives; that you are not fit to be nominated, anyhow, because you are impulsive and erratic; that your military record, however it may be interpreted, is a display of your characteristic rashness and impetuosity and foolhardiness and that as Governor you would play the devil with the organization and get it into all sorts of tangles and ridiculous positions."

"To all this the reply has been that your nomination is not a matter of choice in the absence of substantial reasons against you; that the reasons against you are the imagination of the Governor and his friends; that you have always been a sturdy, thoroughgoing Republican, and that, while you have not identified yourself with the machine, you have never done anything to its injury; that you have promised to act in all important matters after full consultation and in view of the interests of the organization, such as well as the party and public interest."

"The Senator has informed Black again and again that he has no personal feeling against him and would be glad to have him develop and support him were it not for the obvious condition of public sentiment. He has said that he would prevent your nomination if he could see any fair reason to believe that your administration would be injurious to the organization, but that, believing that the people want you, and believing, also, that you will act fairly and intelligently and will not be swayed by the organization as it exists, he would be false to his duty if he did not see to it that the public will be carried out."

Organization Behind Platt.

"And so the thing has gone on day after day since my visit to Camp Wyckoff. The organization leaders throughout the state, perceiving that the sentiment at 49 Broadway was favorable to you, they have acted accordingly. Instead of an effort to restrain the public sentiment, it has been cultivated and developed, and with the final result that the Senator is convinced that it will be scarcely possible for Black to obtain more than 150 votes out of 971. He has personally seen one or more representatives of every delegation. He has never uttered a syllable against the Governor, but has simply discussed the matter from the point of view of a successful campaign. The cordiality with which he has been sustained by the organization leaders is something wonderful to observe. From everybody except the state officeholders has come the assurance that he will be supported in whatever position he takes. The inviolable answer that he receives when he asks how a delegation will stand is substantially this:

"We are organization men and we will support you as the leader of the organization. We will cast our votes for any ticket that you recommend. If you say Black, we will be for Black; if you say Odell, we will be for Odell."

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"And so the thing has gone on day after day since my visit to Camp Wyckoff. The organization leaders throughout the state, perceiving that the sentiment at 49 Broadway was favorable to you, they have acted accordingly. Instead of an effort to restrain the public sentiment, it has been cultivated and developed, and with the final result that the Senator is convinced that it will be scarcely possible for Black to obtain more than 150 votes out of 971. He has personally seen one or more representatives of every delegation. He has never uttered a syllable against the Governor, but has simply discussed the matter from the point of view of a successful campaign. The cordiality with which he has been sustained by the organization leaders is something wonderful to observe. From everybody except the state officeholders has come the assurance that he will be supported in whatever position he takes. The inviolable answer that he receives when he asks how a delegation will stand is substantially this:

"We are organization men and we will support you as the leader of the organization. We will cast our votes for any ticket that you recommend. If you say Black, we will be for Black; if you say Odell, we will be for Odell."

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COUNTERFEITED U. S. SAY U. S. STAND WILL NOT DETER JAPAN

NOTES ON TOWELS

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, April 22.—A group of Secret Service men in the Treasury Department this afternoon clustered around two of the biggest specimens of counterfeit money ever brought to the attention of the service. The counterfeits were Turkish towels, four feet long by two feet wide, and were remarkably accurate copies of five-dollar silver certificates, with the Indian head, and the ten-dollar gold certificate.

The weaving reproduced every detail of the genuine notes. Only one small omission was detected by Assistant Chief W. F. Moran of the Secret Service, to whom the notes were sent by Director Joseph E. Ralph of the Bureau of Engraving.

The towels were given to an employee of the bureau, and the Secret Service men to-day began a search for the manufacturer, to stop the weaving of more towels.

Under the law, we do not have to show that the making of a facsimile of coins or notes would be harmful," explained Chief Moran. "Our law merely provides that such imitations must not be made. I think these towels were woven abroad."

Black Determined to Stick

"These views have been faithfully reported to the Governor, but his inviolable answer is that he will remain a candidate to the end; that he is entitled to the nomination; that he has earned it by good administration; that Platt is prejudiced against it; that there is no real public sentiment in your favor and that all this hullabaloo has been raised by Odell and me; that we are his personal enemies and are acting from interested motives; that you are not fit to be nominated, anyhow, because you are impulsive and erratic; that your military record, however it may be interpreted, is a display of your characteristic rashness and impetuosity and foolhardiness and that as Governor you would play the devil with the organization and get it into all sorts of tangles and ridiculous positions."

"To all this the reply has been that your nomination is not a matter of choice in the absence of substantial reasons against you; that the reasons against you are the imagination of the Governor and his friends; that you have always been a sturdy, thoroughgoing Republican, and that, while you have not identified yourself with the machine, you have never done anything to its injury; that you have promised to act in all important matters after full consultation and in view of the interests of the organization, such as well as the party and public interest."

"The Senator has informed Black again and again that he has no personal feeling against him and would be glad to have him develop and support him were it not for the obvious condition of public sentiment. He has said that he would prevent your nomination if he could see any fair reason to believe that your administration would be injurious to the organization, but that, believing that the people want you, and believing, also, that you will act fairly and intelligently and will not be swayed by the organization as it exists, he would be false to his duty if he did not see to it that the public will be carried out."

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